

Great Britain and Ireland - Ministry

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SERIOUS DEFENCE

OF SOME LATE

M E A S U R E S

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION;

Particularly with regard to the Introduction
and Establishment of

FOREIGN TROOPS.

— Tali auxilio, et defensoribus Istis
Tempus eget. — VIRG.

L O N D O N,

Printed for J. MORGAN, in Pater-noster-row.

MDCCLVI.

SERIOUS DEFENCE

OF SOME CASES

MILITARY

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION

Particularly with reference to the introduction
of



FOREIGN TROOPS

—The author of the 'Foreign Troops' is

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LONDON

Printed for J. Moore, in Pall-mall

MDCCLVI

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SERIOUS DEFENCE

Of some late MEASURES of the

ADMINISTRATION.

IT being the Duty of every Member of the Community to act in his proper Sphere for the Benefit of the Public, I have, at this Crisis of Affairs, when there seemeth to be so great Occasion for Patriotism in every Shape to exert itself, employed some of my vacant Hours, in making Inquiries suited to the present State of the Nation. And I am not without my Hopes that I shall be able, in the following Sheets, to expose to public View, such hidden Treasures of wise Policy in the Conduct of the A———n, as must silence the Clamors of the Disaffected, and satisfy every Lover of his Country, that, however gloomy the present Prospect of Affairs be, the Sagacity of our Rulers hath provided proper Remedies,

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and planned a Scheme which, in due Time, will raise the Glory of *England* to its former Height, and render this Nation once more the Terror of *France*.

The Transactions of these three or four last Months (not less mysterious in their Causes, than they have been melancholy in their Event) while they have furnished so copious a Field for our Ballad-makers, Print-sellers, and News-Writers to display their Talents for Satire and Ridicule, have had a more serious Effect upon me, who have studied many Years at the Fire-side of that illustrious School of Politicks, usually called the *Smyrna Coffee-House*, under those consummate Adepts in that Science, who read daily Lectures at that Place. And the Reflections which have occurred to me upon the Occasion, are of such Consequence as well to deserve the public Attention. Nay, I flatter myself, that the Particulars which I shall communicate, will, tho' they be of a political kind, be favourably received not only by my learned Countrymen, but also by my fair Countrywomen, as I shall make them acquainted with a Scheme, which the Government hath contriv'd for the public Happiness, the Execution of which will greatly advance the *private* Satisfaction of the Females of *Great Britain*.

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Though our Misfortunes and Disgraces in the *Mediterranean*, have, of late, been the general Topic of Conversation, few or none of my Countrymen, so far as I observe, have reasoned upon them with Propriety, or traced them to their proper Source ; but have contented themselves with assigning Causes, which, when examined, do not appear adequate to the Effect.

Thus some have pleased themselves with throwing all the Blame upon the Ministry at home, who have been accused of want of Abilities or want of Honesty, of having neglected or betrayed their Trust ; and it hath been no unusual Fund of Clamor against them, that they deferred sending a Fleet into the *Mediterranean*, till it was too late to save our Possessions there, and at last, sent it so weak as to be unable to save them even if it had sailed much sooner. But Gentlemen who reason in this Manner, are not aware that unanswerable Arguments may be urged, to free the Administration from any Blame on this Head. In a Word, the *French* Preparations for invading *Britain*, could not but alarm the wise Patriots who preside in the Cabinet. For tho' Admiral *Hawke* was sent to cruize off *Brest*, in the beginning of *March*, with a Fleet superior to that of the Enemy, blocked up there ; tho' a vast Fleet besides, lay at *Spithead* ready to defend our Coasts ;

Coasts; and tho' it was well known, that no Ships were collected in any Port of *France* for an Imbarkation of Troops, except at *Toulon*; yet as *Maréchal Belleisle*, who knew the Road to *Windsor*; had been nominated General upon th Sea-Coasts; as the *French* Ministers at foreign Courts, who cannot be supposed to be Politicians at the Expence of Truth, made no Secret of the intended Invasion of *England*; and as the *Dutch Gazettes*, remarkable for conveying authentic Intelligence, gave us formidable Accounts of *French* Troops marching to the Sea all the Way from *Bayonne* to *Dunkirk*, in order to go on board the flat-bottom'd Boats prepared to transport them; these and other equally substantial Reasons, could not but alarm a wise and prudent Administration, who could spare no Succour to *Minorca*, while we were in such imminent Danger in *England*; a Danger which continued as great as ever, till the Arrival of our *Hanoverian* and *Hessian* Friends, whose very Name so intimidated the boasting *French*, that no sooner were the Orders given for bringing them over, than the Talk of an Invasion was at an End. And then, but not till then, it became prudent to spare from our own Defence, that most potent Fleet of *Ten Sail*, for the Relief of *Minorca*, the Exploits of which have been

been celebrated in so many immortal Productions of *Grub-street*.

But, even tho' there had not been any solid Grounds for apprehending a *French* Invasion at home, the M——y have much to say to free themselves from any Blame on Account of the Loss of *Minorca*. For whoever looks into the Map, and observes the great Distance of *Toulon*, will not wonder that what was doing there, should be a Secret in *England*. Who could have imagined it possible that a Fleet of twelve Men of War should be equipped with the same Expedition, *that a Set of Horses can be put to a Coach?* Could our M——rs, who are no Conjurers, know that the *Genoese* would send two thousand Sailors to *Toulon*? Or can they be blamed, for not having Intelligence of the Strength and Motions of the Enemy there, as this could not be obtained without Encouragement to the detested Race of Spies, and without sending abroad the public Treasure? For in the present deplorable State of our Finances, instead of being blameable, it ought to be looked upon as a laudable Instance of Frugality in the A——n, that they rather chose to run the Risk of losing *Minorca*, than to export one single Farthing for *foreign* Bribery, which might have put it out of their Power to furnish the necessary Sums for *Home-Consumption*.

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As therefore, it is so incontestably made out, from the above Particulars, that no Blame is to be thrown upon the Ministry, others, with whom I have conversed, turn their Inquiries and Indignation from the *Cabinet Council* at home, to the *Cabin Council* abroad; from our Ministers to our Admiral; and, being unwilling to allow any Suspicions to be entertained which might derogate from our national Character, or contradict this self-evident Truth, that *One Englishman* is a Match for *Three Frenchmen*, have asserted that under any other Commander besides *Byng*, thirteen *English* Men of War, would have blown *Galissoniere's* Fleet out of the Water.

For my own Part, I frankly own myself dissatisfied with this Way of talking, and I equally acquit the Vice-Admiral, and the Foretop-mast of the *Intrepide* (on which he hath laid all the Blame) from being the Causes why an inferior *French* Fleet, should make a superior *English* One run away. This *Phænomenon* being entirely new, some Cause must be assigned for it, which did not begin to operate till *now*. Accordingly, I think, I have discovered what this *Cause* is, by supposing that the Fault is not personal to any Individual, but to be traced in the general Disposition of the Nation; in a Word, that the Breed of our *Britons* is changed from
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what it was, when we conquered *France* under our *Edwards* and *Henrys*, and triumphed upon the Ocean under our *Blakes* and *Russels*.

That there may be such a Thing as Nations falling into a State of Imbecility, is easily to be conceived. For as the strongest and hardiest Constitution may, by various Causes, become hectic and consumptive; in like manner the bravest and most spirited Nation may degenerate into a Race of Slaves and Poltrons. And I think, I shall be able to assign incontestable Proofs that the present Race of *Britons* are thus degenerated.

First, then, unless we admit that the Inhabitants in this Country have fallen from the martial Character of their Ancestors, it will be impossible to account for the Legislature's not passing, in the last Session, a *Militia Bill*. Admitted though it was on all Hands, that there was a Necessity of having a standing, *internal* Force, for the Security of the Island against an invading Enemy; and though it was allowed, that we should never be able to exert our Superiority at Sea, while such an internal Force was wanting; yet, notwithstanding, when it was proposed in Parliament, to arm threescore thousand Natives of *England* to be in readiness to defend it, the Bill was rejected by the open and unreserved Opposi-

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tion of his Majesty's best Friends, whose Conduct upon that Occasion, can be explained upon no other Supposition, but this, that in their Opinion, which no doubt was well-founded, *Englishmen* were not fit to be intrusted with the Care of their own Liberties. And, indeed, the noble and learned Lord, whose laboured Harangue, convinced the august Assembly where he presides, that it would be wrong to put Arms into the Hands of *Englishmen*, spoke his Mind plainly, when he said, *that the Disposition of the People of this Country was turned to Commerce, and not to Arms; and that Manufactures and Militias were inconsistent.* A plain Proof, that in the Opinion of this great M——r, a martial Spirit is no longer an Ingredient in the Character of *Englishmen*.

But, secondly, unless we admit the Degeneracy of the present Race, we shall never be able to assign any sufficient Reason, why so many are advanced to Military Honours, and Commands, who seem to think it no Part of their Duty to fight. We cannot, certainly, take a better Method of forming a Judgment of the national Stock of Courage, than to observe the Behaviour of those Gentlemen who are intrusted with the Sword, and thought, by that Great and Skillful Personage who governs our Army, to be
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fit for high Rank, and extensive Command. For in an Age and Country so remarkable as ours is, for rewarding Merit, it is well known that neither Parliamentary nor Pecuniary Interest, Family Connexions, nor, in short, any Qualifications but personal Bravery, and long Service, can be a Recommendation to Preferment. We may conclude, therefore, if any Regard is to be paid to this Rule, that the General and Colonels who, when ordered to repair to their Posts at *Minorca*, officiously voted, in a Council of War where they had no Right to sit, against making any Attempt which might be the Means of exposing themselves to Danger, are as brave as any *Englishmen* can be: Because we cannot suppose that Gentlemen who seem to have no Inclination for fighting could have been advanced in our Service where Merit is always rewarded, if others, who had such an Inclination, could have been found. Besides, is it to be imagined, that these Officers would have been permitted to be absent from their *Posts* at *Minorca* endangered by hostile Invasion; had it not been known that they receive their Pay, not so much that they might fight the *foreign* Enemies of *Britain*, as that they might fight the *domestic* Enemies of the M——y, and keep close to their *Post* at home, observing strict Discipline and obeying Orders, upon Days of

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Action,

Action, when *Numbers* always gain the Victory?—Had these Reflexions been attended to, we should never have heard any Blame thrown upon those who made Choice of a *Sh—y* to ruin our Affairs in *America*, or of a *B—g* and *M—n* to disgrace the *English* Flag. Nor would the Act of Settlement have been broken, by the Appointment of Foreign Officers to command our *Americans*, had not our wise Rulers known that our national Stock of Courage was exhausted.

Our Misfortunes then being occasioned, not by the personal Cowardice of a few Commanders *improperly chosen*, but by a general Degeneracy of the whole Nation, it must give the most sensible Satisfaction to every Lover of his Country to find that those great and good Men, who guide our Councils, ready to display their Political Talents in Schemes calculated for the Advantage of his *Majesty's Dominions*, and fully sensible of the Degeneracy of the Breed of *Englishmen*, have thought of a Measure excellently well calculated to enrich our impoverished Blood, and restore Strength to our enervated *Stamina*; a Measure which they have, unknown to us, already begun to put in Execution, and which, as opened and illustrated by me, at present, I am confident will meet

meet with universal Applause, and endear the Contrivers of it to their grateful Country.

As the ancient Philosophers, finding the Understandings of the Vulgar too weak to bear the glare of Truth, openly professed One Opinion, while they, in secret, believed another; in the same Manner, wise Politicians conceal from the Public the real Views and Motives of their Conduct. Hence, as the Philosophers have been run down for having taught Doctrines which they really rejected, so hath the Conduct of Politicians been condemned, merely because it was not understood; and it hath frequently happened that Schemes of the most refined and impenetrable Policy, and of the most extensive national Benefit, unless commented upon and illustrated by such careful Observers as I am, are ridiculed as weak, and condemned as wicked Measures.

This hath remarkably been the Case, upon the Introduction of foreign Troops into this Kingdom. It is well known, how great a Clamor was raised, and still subsists, artfully propagated by the Enemies of Government, as if, by introducing *Hessians* and *Hanoverians* into this Country, they who directed this Measure had sacrificed the Honor of *England*, endangered its Libertys, and opened a wide Door to all the Evils which usually ensue when the Governed feel

that their Governors have not the Interest of their Country at Heart. But these are Clamors which could never have existed, or gained Ground, but amongst Persons totally ignorant of the Views and Motives aimed at by the bringing over of *Germans*. What those Reasons were which induced the Wisdom of Government to take this Step, I shall now undertake to disclose, asserting that the present Defence of *Britain* from *French* Invasions was not the sole Object of those wise Ministers who brought over foreign Troops amongst us, but that they had besides this, a nobler Object in view, viz. the future and lasting Support of our Island, by invigorating the withered Trunk of *English* Manhood by a seasonable Infusion of *foreign Blood*.

Enervated then as the Natives of this Island were, our wise Rulers, with a Sagacity equalled by their Patriotism, devised the only effectual Remedy, which could restore us to our wonted Vigor. They had observed with how great Success our *Virtuosi* in Fruits and Vegetables had heightened the Flavor and improved the Taste of our native Productions, by transplanting of foreign Ones into our Gardens and ingrafting them upon domestic Stocks. They were not ignorant, with how much Care skilful Farmers change the Grain which they make use of for their Seed, Experience teaching them

them that their Crops gradually diminish, both in Quality and Quantity, if they content themselves with Seed of their own Produce. The same Attention to the Degeneracy of the Breed, if never changed by Importation of Foreigners, they knew occasioned the Transportation of the large Sheep of *Dorsetshire* to mend the fleecy Race in our northern Countys. And while they observed Mr. Mosco's *Arabian* Stallion covering for *Ten Guineas* a Leap, this was a Demonstration that the Race of *British* Horses was improved greatly, by the foreign Blood imported by our public Spirited Jockies, into the Kingdom. These, and many other such Instances which I need not enumerate, pointed out, by way of Analogy, to our Rulers, that the only effectual Way to mend the degenerate Breed of *Englishmen*, would be to cross it, by a judicious Mixture of foreign Blood; and, consequently, rendered the Importation of Foreigners into the Kingdom, a Measure absolutely necessary.

When we apply this Key to the Conduct of the Administration, many Steps which hitherto have been looked upon as indefensible, will appear in another and more favourable Light. Hence all their Zeal for the Bill for a general Naturalization of Foreign Protestants; and hence the famous *Jew Act* had its Rise. Unhappily for our Country,

popular Clamor checked the Patriot Schemes of Government, prevented such wholesome Regulations from taking Effect, and obliged the wise Contrivers of this Plan for mending the Breed of *Englishmen*, to defer putting it into Execution sooner than the breaking out of the present War.—The Fears and Apprehensions of a *French* Invasion have happily furnished them with a plausible Pretence for gaining that Point which they had hitherto labored to obtain, in vain. For tho' the *English* could not bear to see Foreigners brought over and settled amongst them by a Naturalization Act, they could not have the same Objection to the Importation of Foreigners, who, they were told, came only to defend them from their Enemies. Under this Pretence, therefore, of a foreign Invasion, our wise Politicians at the Helm, have been able to effectuate their glorious Plan of restoring the decayed Constitutions of *Britons*, by the Importation of Sixteen Thousand vigorous *Germans*.

We may observe here as a singular Instance of the Sagacity of our Councils, that when *Foreigners* became necessary, for the great national Purposes above mentioned, they gave the Preference to *Germans*. Every One knows, how much this Country is indebted to *Germany*, and how necessary it is that our Connexions with it should be made, if possible, still closer. It hath been the
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Cry of *Jacobitism*, that the Interests of *England* and of *Germany* are incompatible, and that nevertheless our Councils are calculated more for the Meridian of the latter than of the former. Such then being the Prejudices of the Ignorant wrought upon by the Disaffected, it became highly worthy the Attention of the Ministry to remove them, by throwing down the Barrier between the two Nations, and by bringing so much *German* Blood into *English* Veins, as may put an End to all national Distinction, and consequently to the ill-natured Insinuations of Disaffection disguised under the Name of Patriotism. But tho' the above Reason had not existed, the Wisdom of introducing *Germans* in Preference to other Foreigners, would have been equally apparent, as the Character universally given of that Nation qualifyeth them in a remarkable Manner to be Menders of *our* Breed. *German* Solidity, which some have maliciously termed Stupidity, being once brought into our Constitutions, will, in Time, extinguish a troublesome Race of mere *Englishmen*, some of whom, at present, tho' happily their Number is small, by the Vivacity of their Genius, clog the Wheels of Government, and distress the Ad——n, by unseasonable Oratory and obstinate Opposition, in both Houses of Parliament. Blessed Days! when the Influence of *Germanic* Phlegm shall extend itself o'er
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our public Councils, when the Pertness of *English* Eloquence shall be checked, and our Senates nod Assent, without one Lord or Commoner, to rail at *Subsidies*, and to commend *Militias*.

That the great Object of mending the Breed was understood to be aimed at, by the Introduction of foreign Armies, tho' it was not *expressly* taken Notice of by an Act of the Legislature, may be inferred with the utmost Certainty, from a Resolution which was taken in Parliament, immediately after the landing of the *Hessians* and *Hanoverians*.—I mean the opening of the *Foundling Hospital*, for the Reception of all Infants brought to it; towards the Expence of which a Sum of Money was unanimously voted to be applied.

Now it cannot but strike every considerate Observer of Times and Seasons, that no good Reason can be assigned why the Introduction of foreign Troops, and the opening of the *Foundling Hospital* by Vote of Parliament, should go Hand in Hand, unless the former was intended to be the Means of increasing the Number of Candidates for the latter.

What confirms this Observation is the well known Fact, that the Plan for enlarging and extending the *Foundling Hospital*, was proposed originally in the House of Commons, by one who must be supposed to be fully in the Secret as to the Reasons of bringing over
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 Foreigners

Foreigners. No less a Person than Mr. Secretary *Fox* made the Motion. Nay, which is very remarkable, he was so much in earnest about the Success of his Proposal, as to submit to be Chairman of the Committee, and, notwithstanding his Multiplicity of Business, to conduct the Bill through the House, as appears from the Votes of the House of Commons, from which I have made the following Extracts.

March 17. 1756. “ The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the Petition of the Governors and Guardians of the Hospital, for the Maintenance and Education of exposed and deserted young Children; and, after some Time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. Secretary *Fox* reported, that the Committee had made a Progress in the Matter to them referred; and that he was directed by the Committee to move, that they might have Leave to sit again.”

And on the 6th of *April*, “ Mr. Secretary *Fox* reported from the same Committee, the following Resolutions, which were agreed to by the House.

“ Resolved,

“ That the enabling the Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of exposed and deserted young Children, to receive all the

“ Children which shall be offered, is the only
 “ Method to render that charitable Instituti-
 “ on of lasting and general Utility.

“ Resolved,

“ That to render the said Hospital of last-
 “ ing and general Utility, the Assistance of
 “ Parliament is necessary.

“ Resolved,

“ That to render the said Hospital of ge-
 “ neral Utility and Effect, it should be en-
 “ abled to appoint proper Places in all Coun-
 “ ties, Ridings or Divisions of this Kingdom,
 “ for the Reception of all exposed and de-
 “ serted young Children.”

As a farther Proof that this Scheme had its
 Rise in the Cabinet, in the Votes of the same
 Day we read the following Paragraph :

“ Mr. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, by his
 “ Majesty’s Command, acquainted the House,
 “ that his Majesty having been informed of
 “ the State and Condition of the said Hospi-
 “ tal, recommends it to the Consideration of
 “ the House, to make some Provision for the
 “ better carrying on so useful a Charity.”

On the 19th Day of *March* his Majesty
 acquainted the Parliament, that he had sent
 for the *Hessians*, and within a Week after,
 it was agreed also to call over the *Hanoverians*.
 To find the Ministry, therefore, at this par-
 ticular Time, busied in procuring a Fund for
 the *Maintenance of Children*, naturally leads

us to suppose, that they had thought of a Scheme for *begetting* them, by introducing amongst us so many Thousands of able-bodied *Germans*.

A Brother Politician to whom I have communicated my Sentiments upon this Subject, is of Opinion, that besides mending our Breed, the Introduction of our *German* Auxiliaries was also calculated to increase his Majesty's Revenues; and by an ingenious and exact Calculation of the additional Number of Hands which must now be employed in the valuable Manufactory of Tobacco Pipes, and of the vast Increase of the Duty on Tobacco, my Friend would have persuaded me that this Object was also in View. And, indeed, it must be admitted, that the Importation of so many Thousand additional Inhabitants, who, at a moderate Computation, may be supposed to smoke, one with another, ten Pipes every Day; such an Addition, I say, of useful Consumers of a Commodity which is so vastly beneficial to the Revenue, and which had, unfortunately, begun to be much neglected amongst us, was a Point well worth the Attention of a wise and frugal Administration; especially in the present State of our Finances, when the Demands of the Public, for Money, are so great, and every Means of increasing our Revenues is so necessary. However, I do not pay much Regard to this ingenious

genious Remark of my Friend, but must still insist, that the Authors of the Scheme for introducing *German* Troops, proposed by it, Advantages of infinitely greater Consequence to the Nation, than the Increase of its Revenues,—I mean the Increase of its Numbers, by furnishing the Public with so many Thousands of able Recruiters, to enrich our impoverished Blood, and to raise up a Race, properly *germanized*, without one home-spun *Englishman* to disgrace the Breed.

This then being the great, but little understood, End proposed by the Introduction of *Germans* into this Country, it will not be without its Use to take into our present Consideration, what may be the best Way of setting our Friends to Work, that so the Nation may avail itself in the fullest and most effectual Manner of that Stock of Manhood, so lately and so providentially imported.

But, in the first Place, it will be necessary to observe, by Way of Direction and Advice to the Guests who are to be so laudably employed amongst us, that they must not think of exhibiting their Talents unseasonably, nor communicate their Favours, except to such as may be willing to receive them. For whatever may be the Custom in other Countries, the Females *here*, have been so much accustomed to have their Wills, that they care not to be *forced* to do any Thing, however

ever dearly they may love the Thing itself. And, therefore, the *Hessians* who, if we may believe the News Papers, which, by the bye, are not always authentic, have already so laudably commenced labouring in the Station in which they were intended to act, have been guilty of a small Impropriety in extending the fair Nymph at *Salisbury*, upon so hot a Bed as the Fire; and in making another *die*, in more than a metaphorical Sense of the Word, at *Winchester*. I humbly propose, therefore, that, for the future, it may be given out in Orders to our foreign Auxiliaries, to make Use of no Violence, in raising their Recruits. And when once their Skill and Dexterity in this valuable Accomplishment are sufficiently known, I make no Doubt that as many *Volunteers* will offer themselves as it will be in the Power of our Champions to instruct, without undergoing such Fatigue as may incapacitate them from continuing their Labours for the Good of *Britain*.

Obscure as I am, it is with Diffidence, that I now proceed to suggest to the sagacious Guardians of the Public Weal some Hints, which I think will be of Service, that this noble Scheme of enriching the Blood of enervated *Britons*, may be carried most effectually into Execution. Perhaps the Business of recruiting might go on with tolerable Success without laying down any formal Regulations,

lations, by leaving every one of our foreign Friends to go to Work in his own Way, and to take such Opportunities of raising Recruits for *Britain*, as Chance may offer, or his own Address may procure. But certainly Art may very usefully be employed in regulating the Operations of our Warriors, that with all their Inclination to serve the Public, Opportunities may be *constantly* presented to them of giving Proofs of their Vigour and Activity. And as I am not without Hopes, that I may suggest something *really* beneficial, I make no Doubt that the wise Politicians, who planned the great Design will consider my Proposals with Candor, and, where they approve of them, carry them into immediate Execution.

As, therefore, the Apprehensions of an Invasion, which certainly were well founded at first, because our Ministers themselves were afraid, have happily subsided, from that very Day upon which both Houses of Parliament addressed his Majesty to send for his Electoral Troops, it is obvious that there can be no Necessity for keeping our new imported Champions assembled in Order of Battle, to trouble them with military Exercises, or to confine them to the Slavery of Camps, as the great Service for which they are intended requires them only to charge in separate Divisions, and in *tete a tete* Parties. Indeed, it may be urged,

urged, that it would be improper to put an End to the *Hanoverian* Encampment, till it be honoured with his Majesty's Presence to be reviewed; and it may be said, that visited as is their Camp in *Kent*, and as the *Hessian* Camp is in *Hampshire*, by Crowds of admiring Females, this expensive *Raree-shew* may not be entirely without its Use, in promoting that *intimate Union* between them and the warlike *Germans*, which was aimed at by bringing them into *England*. However, as the above-mentioned Purposes have already been answered, I would, immediately after the *Review*, remove our foreign Auxiliaries into Quarters, where, safe from any Alarms of *French* Invasion, they may have nothing to attend to, but the peaceful Occupation of raising Recruits for the future Security of *Britain*.

The first Regulation, therefore, which I recommend is, that proper Detachments may be made, without Loss of Time, from the *Hessian* and *Hanoverian* Head Quarters, of a sufficient Number of hardy Warriors, to be employed in the Recruiting Service, at the several public Wells or *Spas* of the Kingdom, where, it is most likely, that *Volunteers* are to be met with.

Nothing can be more worthy of the Care of Government, than to provide for the Accommodation of vast Numbers of his Ma-

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jesty's

jesty's Fair Subjects, who grace those agree-
 able Retreats, where medicinal Springs and
efficacious Amusements have, Time out of
 mind, been an excellent Means of augment-
 ing the Number of our Inhabitants, by pro-
 curing Heirs to enervated Rakes, and by
 conferring Motherhood on pining Virgins
 and forlorn Widows. I am sorry that such
 happy Effects are less frequent than they used
 to be. Far be it from me, however, to in-
 sinuate, that the genial, prolific qualities of
 our *British* Minerals are less potent now than
 ever they were. All that I mean to assert
 is, that there is a great scarcity of *able* Phy-
 sicians to administer the proper Doses. And
 were it not in expectation of meeting with
 such Physicians, few or none of our Female
 Invalids would think it worth their while to
 abandon their own Places of Habitation, to
 gorge themselves with nauseous Draughts of
 Salt, Sulphur or Steel, at our *Cheltenham*s,
 our *Tunbridges*, our *Scarboroughs*, and our
Baths.

It is not within the Purpose of the present
 Undertaking, to assign the Causes of this
 great Scarcity of Physicians for the Female
 Sex, at the abovementioned Places. Perhaps
 many skilful Practitioners have left off visiting
 them, ever since they have been most cruelly
 debarred from reading lectures at the E. O.
 and Hazard Tables in public, which used
 to be their principal Occupation; that of pre-
 scribing

scribing for the Ladies in private being only an occasional Amusement. Others again, who used to be of singular Use in this latter Capacity, have been hindered from attending their Fair Patients, by the breaking out of the War, which hath called them to a Service, that will teach them that there are other Qualifications necessary in Gentlemen of their Profession, besides those of being Heroes at a Play-house Riot, the Terror of jealous Husbands, and the Favorites of wanton Wives. It is not to be denied however, that while so many Gentlemen of the *Black Gown*, ordained Doctors of the *Church Militant*, are to be met with at Places of public Diversion, the Loss of the Gentlemen of the *Red Coat* will not be so severe, as the Ladies will still have some skilful and able Practitioners.

But be all this as it will ; I shall only observe at present, that altho' the same Number of national Physicians for the Ladies had still continued to practise, the Effects of their Attendance would not be so beneficial, as they could administer no Drugs but such as are of *British*, or at best of *Irish* Growth, and much degenerated from their former Efficacy. Happy, therefore, is it for the Nation ; happy is it for the Individuals who are more particularly to be relieved, that the Parliament hath taken their Case into Consideration, and imported into our Island a supply of *High-German* Doctors, by the powerful Ope-

ration of whose balsamic Medicines, our Countrywomen may enrich their Country by a Progeny so happily purified from the smallest Drop of the despicable Blood of *Englishmen*,

That this important Part of the Service may be duely provided for, I would humbly propose, That the Right Honourable the Secretary of War should order circular Letters to be written to Mr. *Nash* and his Deputies or Representatives, in every Part of the Kingdom where our Ladies assemble themselves, to make out exact Lists of their Fair Subjects, distinguishing their Ages and Qualifications. These Lists, which may be easily copied from those valuable Registers, at Places of public Diversions, in which every new Comer's Name is carefully enrolled, I would have sent up to the War-Office, that it may be known how many of our foreign Practitioners it will be necessary to dispatch to each respective Place. As it sometimes happens, in public Offices, that the Business of them passes through the Hands of Persons, *who are new in their Employments*; to prevent any Mistake or *Clashing* of Orders, I would not have the War-Office further concerned in this important Matter, than to transmit to the Adjutant-Generals of the *Hessians* and *Hannoverians* the Lists of Females, at each respective Place, who have occasion for Assistance, that so an exact *Roster* may be made out, and the Detachments to be sent may be proportioned

tioned to the Demand that there shall appear to be for them. By this means it is demonstrable, that the Foundation will be laid of Heroes, who may shame the present Generation, and be able and willing to defend *Britain* from its foreign Enemies, without calling in the Protection of its foreign Friends.

A second Regulation which I would propose, however extraordinary it may appear at first sight, will, I flatter myself, upon being seriously examined, be found worthy of being established. For, whoever has attended to the Frame of human Nature, must admit that no Springs of Action operate so powerfully, as those which are furnished by Religion; and therefore, if I can connect the Execution of the Scheme now before us, with this Principle, I shall have done much towards its having the wished-for Effect.

It is well known, that the very worthy Mr. *John Westley* and the disinterested Mr. *George Whitefield*, Leaders of the Methodists, the modest Mr. *Romaine* as Representative of the *Hutchinsonian* Cabbalists, his Excellence the Pope of the *Moravian* Brethren, and in short the Heads of every new-fashioned Sect, unjustly stigmatised with the Appellation of Enthusiasts, derive their great and substantial Support from *Female Disciples*. However totally employed these religious *Inamoratas* seem to be about *Spiritual* Things, I believe very few of them would have any Aversion to

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partake also of *Carnal* Recreations, if they could be proposed, by Persons who would pay their Addresses in the sanctified Stile of *Guyon* and *Bourignon*, without shocking the Ears of the demure Sisterhood with the gross Expressions of profane Gallantry. For perhaps there is not so wide a Difference as is generally imagined, between a female Saint chanting a *Westleian* or *Zinzendorfsian* Hymn, and a female Sinner warbling a Love Song. And it has been strongly suspected, that many have substituted pure seraphic Love in the room of Desires more natural to Flesh and Blood, only because they could not gratify them; fixing their amorous Inclinations on an Heavenly Bridegroom, merely because they have been disappointed of an Earthly one. Without absolutely pronouncing my Opinion, whether there be any Foundation for this Remark, I shall only observe, that the sacred Language of our Devotees has a Lusciousness which would incline one to believe that their Hearts, however seemingly touched with nothing but what they call Religion, are susceptible of all the tender Passions; and that a *Methodist* Tabernacle, or a *Moravian* Salvation-Shop, have as favourable a Tendency towards the awakening of those Passions, as hath a Midnight-Masquerade, or the Playhouse when Mr. *Garrick* favours the Ladies with the *Country Wife* or the *Chances*.

Now it is extremely fortunate, that our
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German Auxiliaries, besides excelling the *English* Troops in military and manly Atchievements, are wonderfully skilled in the Art of Singing of *Psalms*; and have, as I hear, already reformed the Church-Musick of the Parishes in the Neighbourhood of their Camps. I would recommend it therefore to the Consideration of my Superiors, whether it would not be proper at the same time that the Secretary at War send his circular Letters to Masters of the Ceremonies at Places of innocent Diversion, that he would also send circular Letters to the Gospel Preachers at our Places of extravagant Devotion, for the same purpose, of having a Return made to the War-Office of all the Fair Zealots under their Direction. Immediately upon this Return I would propose that Detachments of those charming Men, who have been imported to restore this degenerate Nation, may be ordered to attend constantly at the Assemblies of our Saints, whose Ears being tickled with an *Hanoverian* or *Hessian* Hymn, while their Eyes, at the same time, feast on the manly Looks and vigorous Complexions of those Sweet-Singers of *Germany*, I make not the least Doubt that each devout Sister will single out a pious Brother, with whom she may have many *sweet Opportunities*, and contribute her Share towards lessening the Quantity of *British* Blood in the Veins of the rising Generation.

Though I have disposed of many of our foreign Recruiters of the Breed, by sending Detachments to *mount* upon our gay Nymphs, who display their Charms at Places of Amusement, and our demure ones who grace the Meetings of our whimsical Enthusiasts, yet still the Bulk of the Army will remain unemployed, unless some more extensive Scenes of Action be assigned for them, to give Proofs of their Ability.

In order then to enable our foreign Champions to exercise their Talents more effectually, I beg leave to propose it as a third Regulation,—To march them up to the Capital, as to the Place where they will have constant Opportunities of labouring in their Vocation. But before this Scheme can take effect, it will be necessary to remove the national Troops, both Horse and Foot Guards, from their present Quarters.—If it should be asked what I would have done with them, or where I would have them sent upon being turned out of *London*? I shall answer that, Perhaps they cannot be better disposed of than by transporting them to *Germany*, in case our faithful Ally the King of *Prussia*, (whose Friendship hath been cheaply purchased at the Expence of our commercial Interests), should have no Objection to act in Conjunction with Troops which our Rulers did not think fit to be trusted with the Defence of their own Country. For there are very plausible Reasons which
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seem to dictate to the Wisdom of Government; the Expediency of sending not only our *British* Guards, but also the rest of our *British* Forces, to that Part of the World, in order to be exchanged for a like Number of Electoral Troops, to be added as a Reinforcement to those whom we have already here. By which means the grand View of introducing Foreigners will be answered in a more extensive manner, as instead of Sixteen Thousand, we may have double that Number of Recruiters. But I submit all this to the superior Judgment of a Council of War, composed of *British* Commanders, by whom I would have this Point debated, and whose Determination, (if we may judge from the Determination of two late famous Councils of War) will be so prudent, as *to preserve his Majesty's Troops from Danger.*

Having proposed that the *English* Troops quartered in *London* should be removed, to make room for the more useful Foreigners; I am pleased that there seems some Ground for believing, that this Regulation is actually intended.—We all know, that Barracks are now erecting in different Parts of the Town, Buildings which have the Appearance of stately Colleges, but destined for the Lodging of Troops, rise daily in the Neighbourhood of *Grosvenor Square*, and *Oxford-Road*. Nay, so fond are our Rulers of the new-fashioned

Plan of having such military Seminaries, that we are told, the Palace of *Somerſet-houſe* and the Playhouſe in *Lincolns-inn-fields*, are to be converted into Barracks, and to receive Tenants far worthier than the Kings and Princeſſes who uſed to occupy them.

Now that Barracks ſhould, at this Juncture, be thought of, and never thought of before, cannot but make every Friend to his Country entertain comfortable Hopes of ſeeing them filled with our newly imported Troops. And it will require very little Trouble to ſhew, how wonderfully the Accommodation of theſe Troops in Barracks, erected in *London*, will contribute to the Succeſs of my Plan, and be a means of introducing the Daughters of *Britain* to an Intimacy with the Sons of *Germany*.

Whenever ſuch military Colleges are erected and kept open, at the public Expence, it is eaſy to foreſee, that it will become fashionable for the Ladies to viſit Places where they will find Numbers of handsome young Fellows always at home, ready to receive them and to entertain them, with the aſſiſtance of a *High-Dutch* Interpreter, with more ſubſtantial Amuſements than can be met with at a Card Aſſembly, or at a Playhouſe. And it is not to be doubted, but that theſe Habitations of foreign Manhood will be fitted up with all proper Conveniencies for the Reception

tion of those Female Visitors, who shall be so Public-spirited as to lend their Assistance towards mending the Breed of this poor Country.

But tho' I plead earnestly for the Establishment of Military *Seminaries*, I know there are some Objections to the Name usually given to them. The Word *Barrack* is disliked by certain old-fashioned People, who, retaining some antiquated, romantic Notions of Liberty, of the Constitution, and of the Danger of standing Armies, will be apt to be alarmed, as if Barracks were so many Badges of Slavery, without reflecting that they are necessary, as the best Means of curbing that Spirit of *Jacobitism*, which, tho' invisible to vulgar Eyes, still haunts the Repose of our intimidated Rulers. However, as our People are to be alarmed by mere Sounds, I should be glad to see all Room for popular Clamour removed, by abolishing, by an Act of Parliament, the Word *Barrack*, as anti-constitutional. But tho' we give up the Word, let us not give up the Thing represented by it; and, therefore, I would go on with the Plan of Military Colleges, under a Name to which no Objection can be made, and call them *Hospitals*.

The Erection and Encouragement of Hospitals, seems to be a favourite Taste amongst us, at present. As therefore, in the long Ca-

talogue of such charitable Institutions in this *Metropolis*, we have Hospitals for the *Reception of Lying-in Women*, and an Hospital for the Reception of Children when born, I have long wondered that some public-spirited Gentlemen (for no doubt, our Managers of Hospitals are all public-spirited) have not thought of establishing Hospitals for the begetting of Children. This beneficial Institution, which private Charity hath no where encouraged, if the *Child-getter* in *Newgate* is not to be excepted, will now be set on Foot, upon the most extensive Plan, by erecting *Seminaries of Hessian and Hanoverian Heroes*, in all the different Quarters of *London*.

It is well known, that over the Doors of our Hospitals, we read their Appellation with this Addition, of their being *supported by the voluntary Subscriptions of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others*. Now, as this Inscription may be looked upon as a *Sign* judiciously hung out, to draw in a fresh Supply of Subscribers, I would have our *Military Hospitals* also hang out their *Signs*; and in order to draw in a constant Supply of Fair Visitors, upon the Front of each of them, there should be an Inscription in large Capitals, to the following Effect---*The German Hospital for mending the Breed, supported by the Liberality of the British Parliament*. Or if this should

should offend any delicate Ears, it might be sufficient to represent, by a very natural *Hieroglyphic*, the Use and Destination of our Hospitals, by erecting before them the Sign of the *White Horse*, under which figure I would have written this Word to the Wise, *To cover for mending the Breed.*

Perhaps it will be objected that the Ladies will be deterred from *visiting* such public Places of private Recreation, as I seem, in my Plan, to have had no Regard to *Secresy*. To this I answer, that no such Difficulty will embarrass our Females of Fashion and Quality. For as it hath become a necessary Part of their Dress to assume Faces and Complexions, as opposite to their own native Ones, as Deformity is to Beauty, whenever they choose to make a charitable Visit to any of the *Hospitals for mending the Breed*, they may rest perfectly satisfied that no body will know them, if they put on their own Faces; which having, for a long time, been totally laid aside, are past every Body's Remembrance, and may, therefore, be very safely used as a Disguise for a secret Expedition. As to the rest of our fair Country Women, whose natural Complexion, by being the only one they wear, cannot serve for a *Mask*, I shall only observe, that if through false Modesty they should shew any Backwardness to partake of the Blessings which Government hath
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provided for them, it will be necessary to contrive certain Privileges and Immunities, which may overcome all their Scruples, and encourage them to yield themselves willing Instruments towards carrying on this grand national Project.

What these Privileges should be, it may not be prudent to determine without consulting the Females themselves. Perhaps some might propose that the Laws now in force, which take a severe Notice of *ante-nuptial Pregnancy* should be abolished, or at least lose their Efficacy, in every Case where it shall appear, that Recourse was had to a *German Recruiter*. Others again, might think it expedient that the Lying-in Hospitals should be opened by Vote of Parliament, in the same Manner, as the Foundling-Hospital hath been, to receive every Candidate who should come loaded with a foreign Burthen. A third Encouragement may please a different Set of Females, *viz.* a Suspension of the restrictive Clauses of the *Marriage Act*, whenever *Miss in her Teens* shall give the Preference to an Husband chosen from our Military Hospitals. And, perhaps, a fourth Regulation, of suspending the Laws relative to Divorce, in every Case where the Gallant is chosen from the same Quarter, may be a sufficient Encouragement to many prudent Females, to frequent our Hospitals, as they may

may then do it, without Danger of a Citation into *Doctor's Commons*, that strong Motive to conjugal Fidelity.

But while it will be expedient to offer Encouragements to some of our Country Women, to contract Intimacies with the Inhabitants of these *Hospitals for mending the Breed*, it will be equally expedient to devise some Method which may be effectual to exclude others, who will be forward enough to offer themselves, without being encouraged. For it is not to be denied, that there are but too many Females in this great Metropolis, whose Visits would probably raise a Flame, the pernicious Effects of which might extend to the succeeding Generation, and destroy all our Endeavours of improving the *English* Race and Blood. These *Firebrands*, who, though they inhabit the Districts of *Covent-Garden* and *the Strand*, are known to be infected by constant trading with the *French*, may be allowed to carry on their destructive Commerce with old Batchelors and young Rakes, with gay Templars and grave Citizens of *English* Extraction; but, by all means, let them be excluded from frequenting our Military Seminaries, lest we hazard the Good of *Britain*, by allowing our *Hessian* and *Hanoverian* Auxiliaries, to touch the contraband Commodities of *France*.

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With this View, therefore, and that every thing may be transacted in our Military Hospitals with Decency and Order, I would recommend it to our sagacious Rulers, to devise a Body of Laws for their better Government. Perhaps it will be thought proper to refer this Matter to his Majesty's Council learned in the Law, or to the united Wisdom of the twelve Judges. Therefore, I shall only beg Leave to drop a Hint, which may be of Service to those who shall be appointed to execute this Task. I would recommend to them, to consult the Registers of the Diocese of *Winchester*; in which they will, no doubt, find, upon Record, the wholesome Regulations which obtain'd in the *Colleges of Love*, commonly called *Stews*, which, till they were unfortunately abolished at the Reformation, were, as it is well known, subject to the Inspection of the Bishops of *Winchester*, and governed by Laws dictated by the ablest *Canonists*. Or, in case the Registers of *Winchester* should fail, there are several public Libraries in the Kingdom, where these valuable Records are still preserved, which, with some few Alterations, that Change of Times and Circumstances will render necessary, may be again revived for the due Government of our *German Hospitals for mending the Breed*.

Having thus, at some length shewn, that the Introduction of foreign Troops, is a
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Scheme wisely calculated to retrieve the Glory of the Nation, and having proposed some Regulations, the Establishment of which will render this Scheme still more effectual and salutary ; it will now be necessary to obviate a Doubt that may arise in the Minds of some of my Readers, who, perhaps, will think that, in the present deplorable State of our Finances, loaded as we are with a Debt approaching very fast towards *One hundred Millions*, Funds will, in a short Time, be wanting to enable us to defray the current Expences of the Nation, and particularly that most necessary of all our Expences---the Maintenance of our *foreign Recruiters*.---- Upon this Occasion, therefore, I must give it as my Opinion, that the Kingdom is far from being so much exhausted as, at first sight, it may seem to be. Who will say that our Finances are in disorder, who knows that upwards of seven Millions were voted for the current Service of the present Year, and that an additional Expence of two or three Millions more hath been incurred ? Would a wise Administration, who cannot be supposed ignorant of the State of the Nation, be so lavish of the public Purse, if they thought there was any Danger of its being emptied ? Besides, did they not borrow a Million and a half last Winter, without erecting any new Fund adequate to

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the Interest of this Sum? From which we may draw this comfortable Conclusion, that we shall be able to carry on the War against *France*, for many Years, without adding to our Taxes, by that masterly Expedient of mortgaging the Income of the *Sinking Fund*, to pay the Interest of newly contracted Debts.

However, as some may object, unreasonably no doubt, that when once the Sinking Fund is mortgaged, all Hopes of seeing any Part of the *National Debt* paid off will vanish; perhaps it may not be impolitic to pay some Attention to such Prejudices, and to think of some new Funds for the Payment of the Interest of the Debts to be incurred next Winter; Funds which may bear Examination better than the Abortion of the Tax upon *Brick and Tile*, and the half-begotten Duty upon *Plate*. Indeed it hath happened very unfortunately for the Public, that our very eminent C——r of the Ex——r, whose Business it is to contrive *Ways and Means*, hath, during this Recess of Parliament, had his Attention so much engrossed by Business of another Kind, that it hath been impossible for him to perfect himself in the Study of Figures, and to encrease that great Skill in *Numbers* which he displayed last Winter with so much Honour and Applause. Busied as he hath been in unraveling the *Papish Conspiracy* against the very worthy A—d B—r
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of the Society of *Jesus*, and in meditating *Observations on his Conversion and Historian-ship*, it could not be expected, that he should be able to fathom the Depths of *Arithmetic*, and to treasure up in his Mind, the Mysteries of the *Numeration Table*. But whenever he shall have disclosed to the Public the Reasons which induce him to believe that Innocence may wear the most striking Appearances of Guilt, it is to be hoped that the Consideration of proper Funds for the Service of next Year will be resumed by him, and particularly that he will peruse a Plan, which I shall now submit to his superior Sagacity.

Far be it from me to propose any Schemes of Oeconomy in the Collection of the Revenue, the abolishing an endless Number of sine-cure Places, and diminishing the Salaries of the few Placemen who have something to do: Nor will I recommend it to those in Power to be more sparing of the public Treasure in secret Services, maliciously termed *Jobs*, to retrench Pensions to the *rich Courtiers* at home, and Subsidies to *poor Princes* abroad. Vast Sums of Money may indeed be saved, by having Recourse to such Methods; but they would be liable to insuperable Objections, as they plainly tend to subvert that *System* of Politicks which hath been adopted, for wise Reasons; as they would give a dangerous Independency both to the Electors and to the Elected, and rob

many thousands of worthy *Platemen* and *Pensioners* of the Means of faring deliciously, and being cloathed sumptuously, amidst national Distress. For the same Reasons, I can, by no means, agree with those, who, to their plausible Schemes of Oeconomy, would add their invidious Plans of Inquiry, and talk of the Expediency of establishing a *parliamentary Commission of Accounts*. What infinite Confusion would this create in our Country, where, for these *forty* Years last past, every one who hath had the Fingering of the Public Money, hath done what seemed good in his own Eyes, unchecked by the Fears of passing in Review before a meddling House of C——ns? And what a Number of noble Families who now live in Affluence and Splendor, may be pulled to pieces and ruined for Debts they owe to the Public, on the Pretence of their Fathers, Grandfathers or Predecessors being considerably in Arrear, and not having passed any Accounts while they were trusted with public Treasure? But, no such Inquiry need be apprehended: For when I consider, that besides the *hundred Millions* which we owe, *one hundred and fifty Millions* have been raised in support of Measures well known to be national, since the present Succession took Place; what Room can there be to fear that any Set of Gentlemen of the House of C——ns (even though an unhappy Spirit

Spirit of Inquiry were to start up there) should undertake to unravel the Intricacies of Accounts amounting to near *Two hundred Millions*, a Sum which neither the first L---d of the T---y, nor his C---r, nor the other L---ds, joined to their Secretaries, could put into *Figures*, unless they sent for their Clerks to assist them? The Scheme which I have to propose, is not liable to such Inconveniences and Objections; and therefore, I am not without Hopes of seeing some Reward paid to it; especially as it is connected with the *Scheme for mending the Breed*, already adopted, and will be a Means of carrying it more fully into Execution.

That the Ladies of *Great Britain* have a very considerable Share of the Property in the public Funds, is a Fact which can admit of no doubt. Now, I think, such Proposals may be made to the female *Stockholders*, as will make it for their Interest cheerfully to transfer their Properties to the Public.

Every one knows, that since the Reduction of the Interest of the Funds, and the Increase of Luxury, our fair Countrywomen of small Fortunes, remain long, alas, very long! at the Market, and Matrimony is a Land, at which they have little hopes of arriving, though behold with longing Eyes. In this lamentable Situation, how eagerly
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would they embrace any Scheme for their Relief? Upon this Principle, therefore, I would propose, that Books should be opened at the Treasury, and Advertisements published, by Authority, in the *London Gazette*, and all the News Papers, making the following Offer to all the *female Stock-holders*; that whoever should come in and subscribe her Consent to sink the Capital of her Stock, and in its Stead to accept of an Annuity, at the same Interest of *3l. per Cent.* which she now receives, should be encouraged by having an Husband provided for her, to be chosen from the *Military Hospitals*, to be erected for mending the Breed.

———What Regulations may be necessary to be observed, in concluding such State-Matches, whether it should be done by Lot (a Practice sanctify'd by what is done amongst the chaste *Moravians*) or whether a Lady who subscribes a certain specified Sum, should not be allowed to name her Man, may be thought of afterwards. It will suffice, at present, to throw out a Sketch of the Scheme, which Time will ripen into Perfection; and I shall only observe, that in Case all the Ladies Proprietors of the Funds, do subscribe (and who is there that can hold out, when Matrimony and a Bed-fellow attracts her?) this, in a few Years, by Deaths, will extinguish so much

much of our Debts, as will enable us to pay the whole Body of foreign Troops, without laying on any new Burthen except upon the Ladies.

It may be objected, perhaps, that even Matrimony itself would not tempt our fair Countrywomen to accept of so disadvantageous a Proposal, which though it doth not lessen their own Income, will leave Posterity destitute, and put it out of their Power to make any Provision for their Children. But if this be the only Objection, it ought to have no Weight. For, now that the *Foundling Hospital* hath been opened by Parliament, and that proper Places in all Counties, Ridings, or Divisions of this Kingdom, are, by the same Authority, to be appointed, where all exposed and deserted young Children may be received, Parents need be no longer under any Apprehensions about providing for Children, who may be maintained and educated at the public Expence. As, therefore, by the Scheme which I propose, the Lady will preserve the same Income, and will get an Husband into the Bargain; and as by opening the *Foundling Hospital*, there can be no Occasion for making Settlements on Children, I cannot but flatter myself that my Proposal will meet with universal Success,
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and have a double Operation at the same Time, lessen the Debt of the Nation, and carry into complete Execution the grand Scheme *for mending the Breed*, by the Introduction of foreign Troops, a Scheme which will do so much Honour to the present Administration, and so much Good to the Country over whose Councils they preside.

I should have taken my Leave of the Reader here, but I must first express my Surprize, to hear it reported, that either *Hessians* or *Hanoverians*, or both, are soon to return to their own Country. Such a Report, at present very prevalent, seems to have been industriously set on foot by the Enemies of Government; who, by this, would represent our Councils to be so fluctuating and uncertain, that it should first be resolved to bring over two *German* Armies, at an immense Expence, under Pretence of defending us from Invasions; and then, no sooner should they be brought over, than it should be resolved, without any Change of Circumstances, to send them back. Such idle and absurd Reports, may, perhaps, impose upon the Vulgar, who view only the Outside of Things; but Politicians who look farther into the Motives which influenced our M——rs, in sending for
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Foreigners, will hardly be persuaded that a Scheme calculated, as we have seen, to work a happy Change upon the Breed, can be abandoned almost as soon as it was attempted, and like the *Jew Act* be given up to popular Clamor and ignorant Disaffection. But that our foreign Friends, particularly the *Hanoverians*, are not to leave us, as some disaffected Persons pretend, will appear very evident, from a most remarkable Circumstance, which I think highly worthy of the public Notice.

Eager as I was to take a View of the Heroes, to whom we are to owe the peopling of our Island with a nobler Race, I took an Excursion, some time ago, to their Camp in *Kent*. It would lead me to an unnecessary Extent of Panegyrick, were I to mention all the Wonders I observed, from the Length of Tail which adorns the Head, to the square-toed Shoes which grace the Feet of every Champion, or to bestow my Praises on all their Excellencies, from their Skill in handling their Muskets, to their Address in managing their Tobacco-Pipes. What principally fixed my Attention, was the Motto inscribed upon their brazen Fronts, I mean their Grenadier Caps, on which we read *Vestigia nulla RETRORSUM*.

A Friend of mine who accompanied me, was so short-sighted as to understand, by this, nothing more than that *they would never turn their Backs upon an Enemy*. But the learned Reader, will agree with me that this must be a Mistake. For the Words, literally interpreted, seem calculated to convey to us this most comfortable Truth, that the *Hanoverians will not turn their Backs upon their Friends in England*; that is, that they will never quit this hospitable Land, which hath called out to them for Assistance, in time of Danger, to return to the *barren Heaths*, and *Bon-pour-Nicol* of *Lower Saxony*. But besides this *literal* Interpretation, a hidden or secondary Sense, admirably suited to their Character of *Menders of the Breed*, may, fairly, and according to some Rules of Criticism, be extracted from them. For no Words could be better devised, to convey to the fair Ladies of *Great Britain*, a most important or agreeable Piece of Intelligence that our foreign Champions have brought no *Retrograde Inclinations* along with them. And the meaning of the *Hanover* Inscription, *Vestigia nulla RETRORSUM*, will be fully explained to them, by the very laconic and expressive Motto of a noble Duke, who writeth under his Arms, the Word FORWARD.

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Upon the whole then, as it appeareth that the Introduction of foreign Armys into this Island, is a Measure admirably well contrived, to retrieve the sinking Glory of *England*, by mending the Breed, augmenting our Numbers, reforming our Morals, increasing our Revenues, and reviving our Martial Spirit, I could not but look upon it as my Duty, to endeavour to remove the Prejudices of too many of my Country men on this Head; and to satisfy them that by censuring Government for the Introduction of *Germans*, they have only betrayed their own Ignorance of a Plan worthy of the Genius of a *Richelieu* or of an *Alberoni*.—If the Light which I have thrown upon this Measure, should be a Means of putting a stop to the seditious Petitions, which Disaffection working upon Credulity is now hatching, in all Parts of the Kingdom, against a Set of Men whose Conduct hath made *England* the Wonder of all its Neighbours, and the blessed Effects of whose extraordinary Ad——n will be felt to the latest Posterity; if, I say, my Labors should contribute to perpetuate the Power of those great Persons, who have done so much for their Country, I shall have gained all that I aimed at, by commencing Author, Uninfluenced by mean Views of Interest, and sensible, that I am destitute of those Qualifications which, in this Age, are necessary

necessary to entitle one to ministerial Rewards, nothing but a pure Principle of Generosity and Compassion, engaged me to take the Pen in Hand : For I am ashamed to say it, yet, as it is Truth, it must be said, to the indelible Reproach of *Englishmen*, that I have not met with a single Person, of any Rank or Denomination, for some Months past, who hath had the Discernment to find out the Merit, or the Candor to defend the Conduct of either the civil, military, or marine Part of the A——n. But notwithstanding such Appearances, I flatter myself that they have still the Majority of the Nation zealous for their Support. For, would it not be absurd to suppose that they who have a vast Majority of the Representatives of the People their fast Friends, have the Majority of the People their Enemys?—This then being the Case, it is high Time, now that Sedition hath stalked abroad, for those worthy and loyal Corporations who, tho' traduced by some as the *rotten Part of the Constitution*, are indeed the main Pillars of the State, ever obedient to their Superiors, Strangers to Faction, and whose Choice of Representatives doth equal Honor to themselves as it doth good to the Nation ; it is now, I say, high Time for such Corporations, from the distant Parts of *Cornwall*, to the utmost Extremitys of *Scotland*, to awake

from the Lethargy in which they now seem to be sunk, and to give some signal Demonstration of the Sense, which They, and consequently the most important Part of the Nation, have of the singular Honesty, and unparalleled Abilitys of the present M——y. Petitions to the Throne, I would leave to a *factious Metropolis*; and to instruct their Members publickly, as some *disaffected Countys* have done, would serve no Purpose, as these Gentlemen are known to receive ample Instructions in private, from a Quarter more respectable. What I would recommend, therefore, to the *well disposed Boroughs* of the Kingdom, is to direct their Addresses to the First L——d of the T——y, as the M——r who, by his Office, is most connected with them, To assure him, and his Colleagues, “ That far from
“ being influenced by the Cry of Faction,
“ circulated, at present, through the Kingdom, they remain faithful to those who
“ are in Power, and ready to give the most
“ satisfying Proofs of their Attachment to
“ Government, by choosing, whenever Vacancys shall happen, such Representatives
“ as shall come with the *proper* Recommendation from the Treasury: To express
“ their entire Acquiescence in every thing
“ that hath been done, or not been done,
“ in the Management of the War; perfectly
“ con-

" convinced that *Minorca* could not be
 " worth keeping, or that there were wise,
 " secret Reasons for not keeping it, other-
 " wise it would not have been lost, as it
 " was: To declare that they make no Doubt,
 " that the same Wisdom which provided so
 " early and so effectually for the Peace and
 " Tranquility of *Germany*, by Subsidys paid
 " to *Russians*, *Hessians* and *Prussians*, could,
 " were it necessary, give sufficient Reasons
 " for not having provided effectually for the
 " Security of *North America*. And lastly,
 " to proclaim their Gratitude for the In-
 " troduction of foreign Armys, a Measure
 " which, tho' it may be censured by those
 " who ignorantly suppose that the *Hessians*
 " and *Hanoverians* were intended to protect
 " *Britain* from Invasions, must be esteemed
 " as a Master-piece of profound Policy, by
 " Those who know that they were intended
 " to Mend the Breed.



F. I. N. Y. S.